

54BC

Death of Julia (Caesar's daughter
and Pompey's wife)

(Weakened the ties between
Caesar and Pompey)

54 BC

after settling the TREVERI affair
Caesar returned to the coast and found
that 60 ships had been driven off their course
by a storm.

among the Gallic leaders was DUMNORIX
the AEDUAN. Caesar knew him to be a political
intriguer & ambitious. Caesar determined to take
him across. He convinced some followers
took horses & set out. Caesar postponed the
sailing sent out a detachment with orders

that if he resisted he was to be killed. This
is exactly what happened. All the other
Aeduan horsemen were returned to Roman Camp.

Caesar then set sail leaving LABIENUS
in the continent with 3 legions and 2000 Cavalry
with orders to guard the ports, provide for a supply
of corn, watch events in Gaul and act as
circumstances might require

574BC

upon returning from Italy Caesar made a tour of all winter camps & found that, in spite of a serious shortage of mth, the men had worked with such enthusiasm that they had built and equipped 600 vessels of the type described and 28 warships.

Caesar took 4 legions unencumbered by a baggage train and 800 cavalry, and set out for the country of the TREVERI

because they would not attend the annual ~~con~~
councils of chieftains or submit to his authority
and were alleged to be making overtures to
the Germans across the Rhine.

Treveri had the most powerful cavalry in
Gaul. But this was settled by the giving of
hostages.

54Bc

On completion of the assizes in northern Italy, Caesar set out for Illyria, because he heard that the PIRUSTAE were making damaging raids over the frontier of that province, on his arrival he ordered the tribes to levy troops and appointed a place for their assembly.

He accepted hostages,

Caesar held his assizes in Illyria, returned to Italy and from there returned to the

army near the coast opposite Britain

54BC

Second invasion of Britain

In the consulship of LUCIUS DOMITIUS and APPIUS CLAUDIUS, when Caesar was leaving his winter quarters as usual to go to Italy, he ordered the generals placed in command of the legions to have as many ships as possible built during the winter and the old ones repaired. To enable them to be loaded quickly and beached easily he had them made slightly lower than those which were generally used.

they were made somewhat wider (to carry a larger load) - a type sailable w rowable.
the mts required for fitting them out were to be imported from Spain.

54 BC

2nd trip to Britain
Caesar took with him 5 legions and the
remaining 2000 Cavalry. He put out
about sunset. By about Midnight, the
wind died. He was driven far out of his course
by the tidal current and at daybreak saw
Britain left behind on the port side. They rowed
back. When the whole fleet reached Britain about
midday, no enemy was to be seen. They
had hid. The fleet and its guard were put under
command of QUINTUS ATRIVS. A night

march of about 12 mi brought Caesar in sight
of the enemy who advanced to a river with
their cavalry and chariots.

Again - in a night - a great storm damaged
most of the ships. Caesar took his men back
to the beach. And after 10 days had the boats
beached, repaired, and secured by a large
camp. He returned to his forward camp. Found
CASSIVELLAUNUS and a larger British force.
One day QUINTUS LABERIUS DURUS, a
military tribune was killed.

54BC - 53BC

CAESAR

With the death of Pompey's wife Julia in 54BC the last tie between them was broken.

53BC - The First Triumvirate collapsed when Crassus was killed fighting Parthians in Syria.

... for the time being,

54-53 BC

Widespread revolts in northern and
central Gaul

When the news reached the Treveri {Caesar's success}
Indutimorus who had intended to attack
Labienus' camp, he fled home in the
night with all his forces. Caesar
sent Fabius back to his camp with his
legion and decided to winter himself
with 3 legions in separate camp

near SAMARO BRIVA, and in view of the serious
disturbances that had occurred to remain
with the army throughout the winter.
All through the winter Caesar had a
moment's respite from anxiety. The quaestor,
ROSCIUS whom he had placed in command
of the 13th legion, reported that large forces
belonging to the tribes called AREMORICAN
had assembled to attack him and had
been within 8 miles of his camp, but on
hearing of Caesar's victory had made off
with a haste that suggested an army
in flight.

The Senones tried to kill their king
but Caesar had set on his armor and it secret
NUS
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